

FIGHT OVER TAX BILL WILL HOLD UP A NEW TARIFF UNTIL SPRING

Mellon Urges His Amendments to Tax Measure Before Senate Finance Committee.

TOTAL IS \$8,200,000,000

Repeal of Excess Profits Dated Jan. 1, 1921, and Capital Stock Next Year, by Secretary.

BIG CONTEST IS EXPECTED

Calder Explains to Harding His Plan to Tax Beer and Spirits, Adding to U. S. Revenue.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sept. 8.—When Secretary Mellon appeared before the Senate Finance Committee today, a series of sharp amendments to the tax revision bill as passed by the House it became known that there is virtually no chance of the enactment of a new tariff bill before next spring. The possibility of additional revenue from tariff schedules was excluded from consideration by committee members and the Secretary.

All energy is to be devoted to the tax bill, with the prospect that it cannot be passed much before the end of the present session of Congress, or around December 1. The first part of the regular session is to be given over to consideration of other urgent legislation, while the emergency tariff law, which will expire on November 27, is to be extended by resolution until the permanent tariff law is enacted.

The possibility of a harmonious and therefore speedy passage of the tax revision law vanished when Secretary Mellon offered his amendments to the House tax bill.

Mr. Mellon's Recommendations.

- Mr. Mellon's recommendations included:
1. Repeal of the excess profits tax, effective as of last January 1, instead of next January 1.
 2. Retention of all the corporation taxes for the calendar year 1922, but at half the present rates, instead of complete repeal as of next January 1.
 3. Repeal of the capital stock tax, effective next year, an entirely new proposal.
 4. Reduction of the maximum income surtax rate from 65 per cent to 25 per cent, effective January 1, 1922, instead of 32 per cent, as provided in the House bill.
 5. An increase of 5 per cent, in the normal corporate income tax, making the total 15 per cent, retroactive to last January 1.
 6. A manufacturers' tax on cosmetics and proprietary medicines to replace the present stamp tax, which were eliminated by the House.
 7. Retention next year of the taxes on insurance premiums, but at one-half the present rates.

Fight Over Repeal of Taxes.

Secretary Mellon's advocacy of a retroactive repeal of the excess profits tax is in direct opposition to the House view, which is that the excess profits tax be repealed as of January 1, 1922. That a bitter fight will develop over the question is evident from the fact that sentiment in the House seems overwhelmingly in favor of the repeal of the tax, while next instead of the first of the present year. The House Republicans are divided on the matter, while the House Democrats do not want the repeal to be retroactive.

Secretary Mellon would supplant the excess profits and capital stock taxes by increasing the total income tax on corporations to 15 per cent, instead of 10.

Mr. Mellon went into detail as to the state of the Treasury, standing firmly behind the estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year of 1922 which will have to be met by the House bill. He said the expenditures for the fiscal year would not be \$4,554,000,000 as originally estimated, but \$4,554,000,000 would be required to run the Government during the fiscal year 1922, but at a conference at the White House on August 9, attended by President Harding, Secretary Mellon and Budget Commissioner Dawes, it was decided that \$220,000,000 probably could be saved. Mr. Mellon is of the opinion that the savings proposed can be accomplished by cuts that have been outlined and by the reorganization of the departments soon to be attempted.

See \$3,200,000,000 in Bill.

It is the belief of Mr. Mellon that the expenditures of the year will be met by a tax bill yielding \$3,200,000,000, or thereabouts. The balance, slightly in excess of \$100,000,000, he estimated, would be forthcoming from customs revenues and from the collection of back taxes, for which the Administration now is making a drive. Treasury authorities, Mr. Mellon explained, figured that the \$3,200,000,000 necessary for the year would be raised by the House bill if amended as he suggested.

In view of the changes in the bill as recommended by Mr. Mellon and the probability that they will be adopted for the most part by the Senate Finance Committee when it comes time to re-write the House measure, it is doubtful if a report will be forthcoming from the committee for several weeks. While many elements enter into the situation to make any prediction unsatisfactory, it is the view of Senate leaders that all they can hope for is the passage of the tax bill by the end of the extraordinary session. There is bound to be a fight

City's Healthiest Spot On Crowded East Side

THE healthiest place in New York city is on the lower East Side. Ten square blocks between Avenue A and Avenue B, Third and Ninth streets, have a mortality rate of 6.44 a thousand, about half the average death rate of the city, and an infant mortality rate of 52 a thousand, as compared with 86 for the whole city.

This district is known as Sanitary District 26, for which these figures were made public yesterday in a report to the Health Commissioner, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, by Dr. W. H. Guilfoyle, Registrar of Records.

The extraordinary showing is attributed to the willingness of the foreign born people to follow Health Department instructions. The population of the area is 33,373, or more than 3,000 to the square block.

SPYER REMBRANDTS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Three Paintings of Great Value Consumed by Blaze in Home.

HOUSE FULL OF TREASURE

Short Circuit Believed Responsible for Flames in Banker's Dining Room.

Three paintings which were said by the caretaker to have been Rembrandt landscapes were destroyed yesterday afternoon when fire burned a section of the wall in the dining room of the home of James Speyer in 1058 Fifth avenue, at the corner of Eighty-seventh street. A fourth painting, also said to be a Rembrandt landscape, was badly damaged by smoke and water, but there is some hope that art experts may be able to restore it to at least a semblance of its original beauty and value.

In the absence of Mr. Speyer, who is in Europe, it was not possible to obtain definite information last night regarding the paintings or the extent of the loss. A man who said he was the banker's secretary said that the earlier reports that the loss would be heavy had been greatly exaggerated and that the total loss would not exceed \$25,000. Of the four destroyed and damaged paintings are genuine Rembrandts, however. Mr. Speyer's loss will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

The Speyer home is laden with art treasures and Gustave Kirby, the American Art Association, who made an appraisal of the art objects there some time ago, said last night that the collection included several paintings by the famous Dutch master, Mr. Kirby, however, did not recall whether any of them hung in the dining room. The caretaker, Martin Buttner, said that he was positive the paintings were Rembrandts. Mr. Speyer told him so, he said, and he had also seen the title plates on the frames. One of them, he said, was six by four feet and the other three were each two feet by twenty inches. The big one and two of the smaller ones were destroyed, the caretaker said. Kirby said that Mr. Speyer in recent years had filled his house with one of the largest and most valuable private art collections in any American home. His paintings included many old masters, including several fine specimens of Rembrandt. The English and Barbizon schools also are largely represented, as are the best known of American painters. He owns a three-quarter length Gilbert Stuart George Washington, which is regarded by experts as the finest example of the kind. His furniture and tapestries are of fine period. His collection includes also a number of ancient Greek and Roman bronzes. The modern school of sculpture, including Rodin, also is largely represented.

The fire was in the wall of the dining room behind an electric heater and near a door that opens into the pantry. The smoke was seen coming from a window by the caretaker, who was in the house and he notified Buttner. The two men went into the house through the basement and found the dining room ablaze. They managed to attract a line of hose and extinguish the fire. The flames with this while the other man telephoned to the Fire Department.

Buttner said that he tried to get some of the paintings down from the ceiling, but he was afraid that if he devoted his time to that the fire would spread. The firemen found when they reached the house that Buttner had been pursuing him. Experts have left in order to make sure that it was gone they ripped away a large section of the wall and part of the ceiling. It is believed that the fire started from a short circuit.

KILLS THREE OFFICERS IN RESISTING ARREST

Slayer Sought for Offense Against Daughter.

HIBBING, Minn., Sept. 8.—Chief of Police Daniel Hays, Chief of Detectives Gene Cassidy and William Kohrt, a traffic officer, were killed to-day by rifle shots fired by John Webb, a Nelson, just south of Hibbing. The officers were attempting to arrest Webb on a statutory charge preferred by an 18-year-old son of Webb's, alleging an offense against Webb's young daughter.

When Chief Hays went to the Webb home he was shot through the heart by Webb. Cassidy was shot in the shoulder, dying within a few minutes. Kohrt also was hit in the shoulder.

Webb has the reputation of being a crack shot. A posse of several hundred men is pursuing him. Experts have left to investigate. The purported bonanza is a few miles from Brooks.

BURGLARY PREMIUM RAISED 10 PER CENT, DOUBLED IN 5 YEARS

Robberies in Homes Grow, Less Loot Is Found, Say Insurers.

ANOTHER RISE LIKELY

Blanket Policy Dropped and Further Measures Are Threatened.

NEW SCHEDULE MONDAY

Companies Deeply Concerned Over Winter Outlook for Increase in Crime.

The crime wave which has gripped New York city for the last several months has caused such a tremendous increase in the number of robberies of homes that the insurance companies will increase burglary insurance rates 10 per cent, beginning next Monday.

They also will discontinue blanket forms of policy, so that the householder will have to pay a separate premium for each class of property. The new rates will represent an increase of 10 per cent, in burglary insurance premiums in the last five years.

The decision to raise the rates again was reached on Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania. It was said that in the last six months the robbery of homes has increased about 40 per cent, losses have increased from 99 to 100 per cent, and that less than one-half of one per cent, of the valuable taken by burglars are being recovered by the police.

The increased activity of the burglars has created a situation which the burglar insurance companies characterize as desperate; so much so that the new rates will make burglary insurance cost eight times as much as fire insurance. It was admitted at the meeting on Wednesday that burglary insurance rates soon would become prohibitive if any more increases are found necessary, but the heads of many of the companies said they preferred to raise the rates now.

One of the significant things about the new rates and the new policies is that they will exclude wines and liquors unless at the high rate of \$75 a thousand. So much liquor has been stolen that the insurance companies do not consider this property a paying risk.

An officer of one of the insurance companies offered this reason for the increase in rates: "The 10 per cent, rate increase and the change in the form of policy were rendered imperative by the disastrous experience of all companies writing burglary insurance, especially in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. We are looking forward to the winter with deep concern, as conditions tend to become worse."

The meeting of the underwriters association was arranged by the president, Samuel Brewster, of the American Surety Company. The chief outside company, the Fidelity and Casualty, was represented and agreed to discontinue the old blanket form of policy. The action was written into a resolution which was adopted by the association.

Resolved, That the present residential insurance policy shall be the only residence policy authorized by this association and that the insurance clause may be eliminated from the policy for rates of 10 per cent, increase over the present printed manual rates, and that the rates for this policy, with the present insurance clause, shall be 30 per cent, discount from the rates adopted hereby for the same policy with the insurance clause eliminated.

One insurance official said last night that his company had not found the conditions about burglaries and recoveries as bad as pictured by other insurance men.

AMERICAN WOMAN TRIED AS SMUGGLER IN BERLIN

Mrs. Virginia Moll Accused of Taking in Tobacco.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sept. 8.—Witnesses at the trial here of Mrs. Virginia Moll, an American woman, who is charged with smuggling goods into Germany, testified to-day that she undertook to smuggle large quantities of Kentucky tobacco into Germany. It was said that bribes aggregating half a million marks were offered by Mrs. Moll's agents for the release of tobacco that had been confiscated. It was also testified that Mrs. Moll had tea with President Ebert several times and presented more than 100,000 marks to him. Mrs. Moll was defended by five prominent German lawyers in connection with her trial on the first count of the indictment against her—that of smuggling condensed milk into Germany.

BIG GOLD STRIKE REPORTED.

Miners Rush to Wilbur Creek, Alaska.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Sept. 8.—Reports here last night described the richest strike since Cleary Creek days along Wilbur Creek, north of here. A stampede of miners and prospectors was under way immediately.

Advices reaching Fairbanks by telegraph, mail and in person indicated sensational discoveries. Experts have left to investigate. The purported bonanza is a few miles from Brooks.

Two Priests Lead Troops In Attack by Hungarians

VIENNA, Sept. 8.—Hungarian troops, led by two parish priests, last night overpowered the sentries of the Austrian garrison at Zagersdorf. Two members of the garrison were killed and many wounded, while the others were blindfolded and taken away in motor trucks. Reinforcements overtook the Hungarians this morning and the Austrians were released. The priests were made prisoner and taken to Wiener Neustadt, where they were almost lynched by an angry crowd.

GIRL'S ESCORT SHOT BY GUNMEN IN MOTOR

Car Stops at 7th Ave. and 28th St.; Men in Rear Seat Open Fire on Couple.

MYSTERY FOR THE POLICE

Trio Near By Run Away When Bullets Fly—Owny Madden's Old Gang Suspected.

The third attempt on successive nights at murder on the back seat of an automobile was made by gangsters last night when three men fired several shots from a car that whirled suddenly up to the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street and then, after the shooting, went as suddenly south. Edward Bardsley, a plumber, of 402 Fifty-ninth street, Brooklyn, who was walking in the avenue with Miss Jeanette Kles of 274 Tenth avenue, was shot in the leg, but the police have not been able to learn whether the gangsters were shooting at Bardsley or at three young men who were walking ahead of the couple. These young men, Miss Kles told the detectives, ran as soon as the shooting began.

Detectives James Bronnecke, Joseph Allen and Edward Doyle of the West Eleventh street station are investigating the shooting, and it is understood that they are trying to lay the trouble to the Owny Madden gang, whose ballistics begins at Thirtieth street. Although this gang has been officially non-existent for some time there are still left many of the thugs and murderers who followed Owny the Killer, and the detectives believe they set forth last night to avenge a real or fancied insult, inspired by the motor car method by the success of the gang in their fights of Tuesday and Wednesday night.

Miss Kles was taken to the West Thirtieth street station and questioned by Bardsley had been taken to Bellevue Hospital. She told the police that she had no sweetheart in her own neighborhood and that she knew of no reason why any one should shoot at her or at Bardsley. She said that she was introduced to Bardsley by a friend last Sunday at Rockaway Beach, and saw him again there last night to avenge a real or fancied insult, inspired by the motor car method by the success of the gang in their fights of Tuesday and Wednesday night.

Then the girl started north on Seventh avenue. At Twenty-eighth street, she said, the automobile stopped suddenly in front of them and three men in the back seat began shooting. She fled, she said, and then she saw their machine swiftly down Seventh avenue.

The girl said that she and Bardsley walked for several steps. She was wounded by the shots, but she did not feel the pain. Then he fell to the sidewalk. He told the detectives that he had no idea why he should have been shot at. His story agreed with that of Miss Kles in almost all particulars.

UNEMPLOYED SMASH WINDOWS IN DUNDEE

Police and Constables Disperse Mob With Difficulty.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 8.—For the third successive night a mob of unemployed engaged in window smashing. The entire police force and a body of special constables and a body of police constables were called out to disperse the mob, but small parties continued the campaign of destruction.

Scarcely a shop window in some districts was left untouched. The damage amounted to thousands of pounds. Many arrests were made.

14 PER CENT. WET LIMIT ON NORWAY'S IMPORTS

Lower House Adopts a 'Prohibition' Bill for Liquors.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 8.—The Lower House of Parliament to-night adopted the prohibition bill, which forbids the importation of liquors or wines containing more than 14 per cent, of alcohol. The bill now goes to the Upper House, where it is expected to be approved.

BOTH DYING AFTER DUEL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Breast to breast, Anthony Moorpool, saloonkeeper, and John Brady, former city patrolman, fought a pistol battle in Moorpool's saloon to-day and both men are dying.

SMALL NATIONS NOW CLING TO LEAGUE AS FRONTIER GUARDIAN

Again Defeat Movement to Adopt an Entirely New Article X.

MUST HAVE GUARANTY

Disappointment Felt Over Failure to Make Impression on World.

MAY MOVE FROM GENEVA

Resolution Passed for Vote on Issue—All Hopes Fade for U. S. Entry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Sept. 8.—Four days of the meeting of the member States of the League of Nations have sufficed to bring out tendencies that have developed since last year and which deserve the consideration of Washington.

The first seems to be a movement by all of the smaller European countries to cling to the covenant, preferring even that the league become practically European in scope rather than that they should lose the guaranty for their frontiers by the first class Powers, which guaranty they fear would be lacking in a looser plan.

The second tendency is an increasing detachment of the non-European members, mostly observable among the American countries, but even extending to China. These Powers are complaining of the heavy expense of maintaining the league and of its absorption in European matters.

The third is a feeling of disappointment in all quarters that the league, in important world matters, so far has done little to impress the opinion of the world in its favor.

Among the smaller States the tendency to cling to the covenant is very marked. This was shown to-day when they defeated for the second time in the Amendments Commission a plan to draft an entirely new Article X. Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Scandinavian and nearly all the smaller States represented in the commission refused to accept anything that would tend to weaken Article X.

Marked Changes in a Year.

They agreed that an interpretive resolution should be passed by the Assembly. This resolution declared that Article X does not establish the status quo, but does create an obligation among the members not to violate boundary lines and provides a means of seeing that this obligation is carried out.

The meeting of the Amendments Commission revealed plainly that the sentiment has turned greatly since last year and is now against any material changes in the league's constitution as to its guaranties. This is largely because the declarations of President Harding have destroyed the hopes of a year ago that the United States would be brought into the league.

South American delegates are showing little interest except in the Chilean matter. To-day one Costa Rican appeared, and a message was received that some one was coming from Panama, which cheered up the promoters of the league. No such delegations have come as came last year. The South Americans seem willing to be represented in most cases by one or two of the European representatives.

The Chinese say that the 250,000 francs gold which they have to pay yearly to the league's support is too heavy an expense. Such criticism of the growing cost is more general than it was last year and has resulted in the adoption of a resolution by the commission for a vote on the removal of the league organization from Geneva. When some of the members protested against this, delegates from the British dominions waved their hand and said that they would accept anything that would save the league.

Evidently the British dominion representatives want the league's seat to be nearer London. Brunsell, Tunis and Fontainebleau are mentioned, with almost a certainty that if the assembly approves, as is likely, the league will be moved next year to Brussels.

Plan Made for Economy.

Hjalmar Branting of Sweden insisted to-day that the scale of expenditures was not in accord with the strict economy which the world needs to-day, and if the members of the league were to observe their obligations the secretariat must be more economical. An addition of 2,500,000 francs gold has been made to the budget, nearly 1,000,000 of which is for salaries, making the total budget for 1922 more than 23,750,000 francs. Almost 900,000 of this increase, however, is for a new court.

Branting and Lord Robert Cecil both expressed disappointment over the results attained by the league in some matters in speeches which were in accord with the general sentiment here. Lord Robert blamed the United States in his address to-day for the complete

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FULLEST FREEDOM WITHIN EMPIRE PROMISED IRELAND; AGREEMENT NOW FORECAST

Premier's Reply Insists Basis of Irish Solution Must Not Repudiate Crown

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The text of Premier Lloyd George's letter, which was despatched to Dublin from Inverness, Scotland, yesterday in answer to the latest note from Eamon de Valera, the Irish leader, follows:

"His Majesty's Government have considered your letter of August 30 and have to make the following observations upon it: "The principle of government by the consent of the governed is the foundation of the British constitutional development, but we cannot accept as a basis of a practical conference an interpretation of that principle which would commit us to any demands you might present, even to the extent of setting up a republic and repudiating the Crown."

"You must be aware that a conference on such a basis is impossible. So applied, the principle of government by consent of the governed would undermine the fabric of every democratic state and drive the civilized world back into rebellion. On the other hand, we have invited you to discuss our proposals on their merits in order that you may have no doubt as to the scope and sincerity of our intentions."

"It would be open to you in such a conference to raise the subject of guaranties on any points in which you may consider Irish freedom prejudiced by these proposals. His Majesty's Government are loath to believe that you will insist upon rejection of their proposals without examining them in a conference."

"To decline to discuss a settlement which would bestow upon the Irish people the fullest freedom for national development within the empire can only mean that you repudiate all allegiance to the Crown and all membership in the British Commonwealth."

"If we were to draw this inference from your letter then further discussions between us could serve no useful purpose and all conferences would be in vain. If, however, we are mistaken in this inference, as we still hope, and if your real objection to our proposals is that they offer Ireland less than the liberty we have described that objection can be explored at a conference."

"You will agree that this correspondence has lasted long enough. His Majesty's Government must therefore ask for a definite reply as to whether you are prepared to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations."

"If, as we hope, your answer is in the affirmative, I suggest that the conference should meet at Inverness on the 20th instant."

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ROOT'S AID DRAFTED IN NEW DIPLOMACY

Harding and Hughes Rely on Him to Help Fix Policy on Armaments.

WORLD COURT NECESSITY

Statesman's Experience Needed in Getting Best Out of Foreign Relations.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sept. 8.—Elihu Root is generally regarded here to-night as the next American appointee on the American delegation to the conference on the limitation of armaments. After he had prolonged conferences with President Harding and with Secretary Hughes, no admissions were forthcoming from the White House or the State Department concerning their nature, and Mr. Root was impervious to interviews.

The intimation was plain, however, that the Administration is endeavoring to make the best possible use of Mr. Root's services in the formulation of the nation's foreign policy, which will be one of the cardinal objects of the American delegation.

Whether Mr. Root will be a member of the delegation or be reserved for membership on the international court which, it is confidently hoped, will result from the formulation of "principles and policies" by the conference, is to be determined quickly.

Mr. Root displayed little interest in the report that he is to be drafted as the Chief Justice of the International court of nations, which is the subject of the conference. He said there was no law of extradition that could reach him, and he said he would accept anything that would save the league.

Mr. Root's long conferences with the President and the Secretary of State, it is acknowledged, could not be without the significance and attracted interest to the approaching conferences and Mr. Root's part in them.

Mr. Root is acknowledged one of the highest world authorities on international questions and it was his work in the league, and the attitude of the world toward it, which established the procedure of the second Hague conference.

It is also known that the Administration is looking forward to the establishment of a world court as the last word in bringing about an "association of nations" or any other form of joint international action looking to insured peace. It has at its face against the super-government idea of the League of Nations.

In all his statements concerning the conference Mr. Hughes has dwelt on the necessity of establishing "principles and policies" which shall govern affairs especially applied to the Far Eastern problem, but not necessarily confined to that section.

The establishment of "principles and policies" is it is acknowledged, necessarily will require some tribunal for their interpretation. A world court, it is believed, offers this solution.

The world court which the League of Nations is endeavoring to establish does not meet with disapproval from this Government. It is not confined to membership in the league, and the attitude of this Government is that the origin of

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HARVARD MAN DIES IN PLANE EXPRESS

Richard P. Parker Identified as Victim of Crash in France.

OFFICIALS BLAME PILOT

Parents at Sea, Returning to America, Are Notified by Wireless.

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Paris, Sept. 8.—The body of Richard Perkins Parker, who was killed when the Strasbourg-Paris express airplane crashed, probably will be taken to the United States next Saturday on board the steamship France, accompanied by Philip Saltzman, a classmate of Parker at Harvard. Parker was a member of the class of 1922 at Harvard, but completed his course in three years.

Identification of Parker was obtained by the French police from a letter in his pocket. His address was given as the Morgan-Harjes Bank, but the officials there said to-day that he had no account with the institution. They added that several letters were at the bank for Parker. They were all from local addresses.

Parker was born in Salem in August, 1900. According to the French police he arrived in Strasbourg a few days ago, accompanied by three other young Americans, who proceeded to Baden-Baden. Parker was unable to go with them as he had forgotten his passport. He decided to make a quick airplane trip back to Paris to secure the document and join his friends in Baden-Baden the next day. He was returning to Paris when the fatal accident occurred.

By the Associated Press.

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